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New York Daily Tribune

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1895.

TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-It is believed in London that the fall of the Rosebery Ministry is inevitable. = The Reichstag continued discussion of the Socialist and labor questions. === Steamers arriving at European ports brought no news of the overdue La Gascogne - The British Foreign Office appears to be taking no interest in the fate of Rickard, the Englishman condemned to death as a revolutionist in Hawaii.

Congress.-Both branches in session. === Sen-The Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill, with an amendment providing for the laying of a cable to Hawaii by the Government, was passed. === House: The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill was discussed.

Domestic .- The storm in the West and in this State is moderating; in Pennsylvania many trains are stalled and railway traffic is badly crippled. Judge Grosscup ordered J. B. Greenhut, president of the Whiskey Trust, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of court. === The items of the Appropriation bill were made public by Chairman Ainsworth, of the Ways and Means Committee. ____ An attempt was made upon the life of T. W. Hellman, president of the Nevada Bank, of San Francisco, by a forger, who afterward killed himself. - Willam Brusseau confessed that he was the murderer of Dr. H. E. Pope, in Detroit.

City and Suburban.-The weather moderated considerably and transportation was somewhat the Power of Removal bill after a public hearing. — The Park Board recently hurried through a re-lease of the Claremont Restaurant to E. S. Stokes. - The stock market declined in sympathy with a movement in Northwestern.

The Weather.-Forecast for to-day: Fair, slightly warmer. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 18 degrees; lowest, 2; average, 111/2.

One of the most distressing features of the protracted cold weather is the scarcity of coal in this city and the danger that the dealers may take advantage of the situation to raise prices. It is hard enough under ordinary conditions for thousands of poor people in New-York to get coal to keep their unhappy homes warm, but in weather like that which is afflicting the country at present it is peculiarly difficult. The outlook is dark, indeed, for many people in this frost hitten town, and The Tribune's Coal Fund. which has been generously swelled by kindhearted people, will be particularly timely.

Incrusted in ice, and presenting an almost phantom-like appearance, the big White Star liner Teutonic glided into her dock yesterday nearly four days late, thus setting at rest any anxiety that might have previously been felt in consequence of her non-arrival. Her delay is accounted for by the tempestuous weather which she encountered, especially during the latter portion of the voyage. She deserves all the more to be congratulated on reaching port in safety, as she brought on board the crew of the schooner Jessie Reeves, sunk off Long Beach, whom she had rescued on Friday with considerable difficulty.

Before the present week expires the good city of New-York will be rid of a number of those unscrupulous and disreputable politicians who, thanks to Tammany Hall, have for years past been in control of the various branches of our municipal government. Their antecedents as well as their present character are of a kind to create fears that they will avail themselves of the few remaining hours that they remain in office to make friends with the "Mammon of Unrighteousness" at the expense of the community, saddling this long-suffering city with fluancial responsibilities calculated to benefit no one except themselves and their friends. It behooves our worthy Mayor to exercise more than his ordinary vigilance until our public offices are definitely rid, once and, let us hope, for all time, of the Braves of Tammany's Wigwam.

Seeing that President Cleveland and his Secretary of State have shown such lamentable instence in the conduct of our foreign relations, the statements made by Mr. Cremer, M. P., on reaching England, to the effect that he "is well pleased with the success of his mis-"sion to America in behalf of a treaty of arbi "tration between Great Britain and the United "States," deserve careful investigation at Washington. All the more so, as the English Apostle of Peace vouchsafes to add that "the President "and the Secretary of State are now engaged, "in conjunction with the British Ambassador, in "drawing up a treaty." The inference is that the latter is the treaty of arbitration projected by Mr. Cremer. It would be a matter for re-

gret, though not for surprise, were these utterances of the English Member of Parliament to possess any foundation. For although arbitration may be a right and useful method of settling international disputes in certain cases, yet a treaty binding us down to this exclusive method of arranging differences that may arise between ourselves and our British cousins could not fail to prove most mischievous.

Among the many lessons which have been brought home to us by the storm that has been holding our city in its icy grasp for a couple of days there is one which especially deserves to be taken to heart, namely, the urgent necessity of completing as quickly as possible the projected bridges across the East River. While traffic on the other side of Manhattan Island is suffered relatively little interference, the ferryboat services between New-York and Long Island broke down altogether in consequence of the stress of the weather, and the result has been that Brooklyn Bridge has been taxed during the last forty-eight hours far beyond its capacities as a means of communication be tween the two cities. Only those who have been compelled to wait hours in line, exposed to the full fury of the icy wind and driving snow, before being able to get means of conveyance across the sole roadway now spanning the East River, can appreciate to its fullest extent the crying need for the two new bridges now about to be constructed.

A TRIBUNE COAL FUND.

The Tribune solicies contributions to a coal fund, which will be administered for the benefit of the destitute and deserving through the agencies employed for a similar purpose last winter, and which starts with subscriptions acknowledged in another column amounting to more than four thousand dollars.

There has been great suffering for lack of fuel among the poor in New-York during this period of extreme cold, and it is sure to continue unless relieved by voluntary assistance on a large scale. For though the temperature has moderated, and may be considerably higher within a few days, the imperative necessities of the last week must in many cases have exhausted the small savings which under ordinary conditions would have lasted longer; so that the uncertain prospect of warmer weather does not free the very poor of their anxiety nor the wellto-do of their obligation. We have reason to believe that there will be a great deal of misery awaiting relief for a good while to come, and probably supplies of fuel will be in general more helpful than gifts in any other form to those who are most in need and least at fault.

If this view of a distressing situation commends itself to our readers, as we are sure it will to those who have already had the satisfaction of making a similar undertaking successful, we shall be glad to receive and acknowledge their subscriptions. We have been fortunate in se curing the services of the experienced and efficient gentleman who superintended the work of relief which generous contributors enabled The Tribune to carry on during several months last winter, and every dollar sent to us for this purpose will be converted into coal and thus applied directly and without waste where it will do as much good as possible. To this end we shall enlist the co-operation of established and responsible institutions of charity, and can guarantee a wise use of all the money intrusted to us. It should be borne in mind that fuel not only means the comfort of bodily warmth while It lasts, but thereby often enables those who have it to make efforts in their own behalf which otherwise would be ineffectual if not impossible. In many cases it is more immediately important than food.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to urge our readers to be prompt and generous in responding to this appeal. The present need is great and for the reasons which we have given it is likely to increase rather than diminish. We already have the means of relieving some hundreds of sufferers. We want to increase the number to thousands.

COME, CONGRESS!

The President has made the necessary pro posal to bankers, but has most judiciously left ten days' time in which Congress, if it has the needful wisdom, can save the country about \$14,000,000 by passing a proper bond bill. So far the majority in Congress has refused to do anything, perhaps because the published statement of Secretary Carlisle created some doubt whether any further loan would be really necessary. A part of the responsibility for this hu miliating situation must be ascribed to him and to the President, because a clear and unvar nished report of the financial situation would not have encouraged any of the Democrats to refuse their votes for another issue of bonds.

It is particularly unfortunate that this Con gress closes its performance with a failure in duty so disgraceful. It was hard to bear, the people thought, when the Congress deliberately gave away 10 per cent of the value of imports by reduction of duties, making a present of about \$70,000,000 to foreign manufacturers and traders. It was dishonorable enough that Congress voted \$16,000,000 to the Sugar Ring and \$12,000,000 to the Whiskey Trust. But its refusal to vote for the protection of the National credit involved a gift of about \$14,000,000 to the foreign and American bankers who under took to provide means for the Government in its necessities, and the people may well say that it is a little too much. They have endured a great deal during the last two years, and will have to bear a tolerably heavy load for a good many years to come, because of the foolishness of this Congress and this Administration, but it is not decent that they should be obliged to see their Government placed at the mercy of international money-lenders in this fashion. Naturally the people find fault with the bankers, and yet it is not quite fair. When the spendthrift gets himself into such a condition that he has to pay 100 per cent on post obits, he usually growls at the money-lenders, but he never growls at himself. The behavior of Congress has made this loan inevitable, and the President is only discharging his plain duty in protecting the credit of the Government and executing the laws as they now stand. Congress might have made, and ought long ago to have made, much wiser laws, but it has persistently refused, and cannot find fault with the President for en-

forcing the laws as they stand. It seems not out of place to appeal, at this juncture, to all members of Congress, whether of one party or of another, to put aside their controversies and differences, and to pass within the ten days that are left under the arrangement made by the President a reasonable bond The Tribune offers a practical suggestion for their benefit. Get rid of the battle of the standards in this emergency by empowering the Government to pay the kind of money it borrows. Pass some bill like that of Senator Sherman or Mr. Reed, with the proviso that the Secretary of the Treasury shall contract to pay the same kind of money that the Government asks from lenders. If it wants to borrow silver let it pay silver. If it wants to borrow gold, let it be honorable enough and also shrewd enough to pay gold. Why should there be any objection on either side of the House to the passage of a bill authorizing the payment of the same kind of money that the Government actually borrows with 3 per cent interest? Nothing but a blind

and stupid partisanship, it must be admitted.

can resist the adoption of a measure so obviously reasonable and in the present emergency

AFTER THE STORM.

One of the most remarkable features of the extreme midwinter weather has been the magnitude of the area affected by it. Mr. Dunu computes the radius of Friday's storm as fully 1,600 miles, or four times as great as that of the famous blizzard of 1888. That is a stupendous area for a single storm; but the severity of the winter has not been confined to a single week or to any single country. The Mediterranean as well as Florida has been chilled by heavy frosts. There has been a driving snowstorm in Nice, and there have been hail showers among the olive groves of Southern Italy. Not only has a single storm circle been described from the Bermudas and the Maritime Provinces to the Carolinas and the Lakes, with an outer rim of zero weather covering the greater part of North America, but there is hardly a European country from Russia to Southern Spain which has not suffered from unusually severe winter weather. There are several compensating advantages

for the discomfort of an old-fashioned winter. One is the elimination of the so-called winter paradise as a highly favored resort. When a storm in Christmas week kills all the orange trees in Florida, and another in early February sends the mercury below freezing-point as far down as Jupiter Lights, there is less discontent with the climate in Northern towns when the sharp-edged winds are blowing cold and raw and the deep snows are drifting drearily. With Europe icebound and blizzards sniffing the fragrance West Indian pineapple groves and the vine and the pomegranate of the Mediterranean, where can a more genial winter paradise be found than one's own home, high though the latitude may be and inclement the climate out of doors? Such weather as that of last week equalizes sectional advantages and promotes contentment and peace. New-York and Boston are found to be in the same zone of zero weather with Atlanta, Jacksonville and Little Rock, and have superior facilities for steam and furnace heat indoors; and there is sleighing in Virginia and Texas, with a touch of genuine, invigorating Northern winter weather in the Carolinas and the Gulf ports, while beyond the Atlantic, from the shivering, benumbed Riviera, comes the word that five or six inches of snow have fallen in a single day.

The subsidence of all talk about radical changes of climate during the last generation is another marked advantage obtained from the sharp wintry weather. A great amount of inother and more practical spheres of thought, has been expended upon vague conjectures respecting the causes of a long series of mild winters, very unlike the old-fashioned kind to which the Pilgrim Fathers were acclimated, and which the oldest inhabitant remembers as occurring "when he was a boy." An inshore bulge in the course of the Gulf Stream, a subtle change of complexion in the sun's spots, the destruction of forests and the shrinkage of river courses have been seriously debated in streetcar and boardas probable causes of an amelioration of cli mate, which everybody ought to have accepted with a feeling of gratitude in silence without at tempting to explain it. A sudden outbreak of genuine Plymouth Rock weather clears the whole field of discussion and sweeps all the theories out of sight. An old-fashioned winter proves that the Gulf Stream is where it was and that the sun spots have not changed color and that popular observations on altered conditions of climate are excellent sport for the old

gentleman in the moon. Anything that is abnormal in a season's perience, whether phenomenal cold or a blizzard with a long itlnerary across the continent and remarkably quick transit facilities for making the rounds, tends to dispel the idea that the earth is a machine wound up once for all a creation and left to go of itself without regula tion or guidance. If one season were like other, it would be harder to believe with the mighty Intelligence fulfilling His word. tions of climate help to make it plain that the whole course of Nature is constantly and closely ordered, that nothing happens by chance, and that there is healing in the wings of the storm. a breath of life in the movement of ocean tide and overland air current, and processes of daily superintendence and mercy in the heavens above and in the earth beneath.

"TIRED OF THINKING."

The process of thinking is laborious. Partic ularly for persons who, without having so muc as served an apprenticeship at it, or understanding, except in the most superficial way, the ma chinery by which it is accomplished, set out to do a wholesale thinking business for large bodies of men who from inexperience or self-distrust do not venture to think for themselves. It is doubtless true that in politics and religion a fev men do the thinking for the majority, but it may be said that the few to whom the function is intensied are usually men who have had some training in intellectual exercises and have som knowledge of the machinery of the mind, its processes and operations. Even for these it is always laborious and frequently tiresome. that the philosopher uttered a great truth who sald that "men's religious opinions usually "defined the point where they got tired of think "ing." It is the misfortune of most of our labor organizations that they have delegated their thinking almost invariably to men unfamiliar with the process; men who cannot discriminate between words and things; who have a notion that fluency is expression, that collocations of adjectives indicate continuous thought, and that

The Knights of Labor have such a person now at the head of their organization in the person of Mr. Sovereign, who has lately been attending a meeting of the General Executiv Board of that body in Philadelphia, and while there emitting with customary fluency views or various current questions which may be sup posed to be the perfect product of his mature judgment and most profound thought. The impression prevails widely among workingmen that the solution of what is called the labor problem-a problem which does not differ from the problem of all living, which is to get the largest possible return from the smallest expenditure, whether it be of labor or of capital -can be achieved only by the workingmen themselves under the leadership of men who find it much easier and more profitable to labor with their mouths than with their hands. The trouble comes when the leaders undertake the solution of the problem; which, after all, cannot be done by mechanical processes and violent demonstra tions, but calls for sustained mental effort, for serious, careful and well-digested thought. For first-thinking, immature, illogical, untrained mental processes almost invariably land the thinker in a morass from which, flounder he ever so violently, he cannot extricate himself It is then that he gets "tired of thinking" and loads the pestilential atmosphere with language

that only makes his helplessness more apparent. Mr. Sovereign started out upon his accession a year or two ago to the position of General a wordy proclamation, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing except his own unfitness

problem had reached the point where he dis- living Church to the conceptions of Christian covered that the great want of the workingman | beliefs that were current in the past is not only was more money. Beyond that are several false to the real spirit of Christianity, but oprather important questions which concern the posed to all that is truest and best in modern relations of labor to capital, methods of adjust- progress, ment, division of profits, and all the manifold complications which have arisen and are new industries, the application of machinery and a thousand other things which have taxed the intelligence and ingenuity of mankind from time immemorial. But Mr. Sovereign got tired at the threshold of them and stopped thinking. He stays there. Here is his solution, as emitted the other day in Philadelphia: "What we want." he said, "is more money-direct issue of greencrests upon the honor of the Government. If a bond can be made good, as they claim-that is, "absolutely sound-and good money issued on "the strength of the boad, then it holds good "that flat money can also be issued, for money "is no more fiat than the bond itself." And this is the mature product of the thinking of the leader of our greatest labor organization, of a body of several hundred thousand workingmen banded together for the purpose of solving in some way the problem how to improve their prospects and better their condition.

He has struck "fiat." Landed by the first operation of his mind in a hopeless morass over the question how the workingmen can get more money, he flounders about and beats the air, crying: "Make more money; issue more greenbacks; money is fiat, bonds are fiat, greenbacks are flat-everything is flat. Better your-"selves by flat!" Mr. Sovereign is a good deal of an agitator and something of a talker, but as thinker it strikes us he gets tired too soon.

THE CLAREMONT LEASE.

The action of the Park Board in renewing the lease of the Claremont Hotel in Riverside Park to Edward S. Stokes fer a period of five years is extraordinary, to say the least of it, and to all appearance scandalous. The application of Stokes was made two weeks ago and promptly granted at a meeting of the Board after the reporters had gone away, so that the facts were not publicly known until yesterday. The transac tion therefore was essentially so ret, which is equivalent to saying that it is exceedingly suspicious. The cession of a lucrative privilege, especially when it involves the use of public property, ought never to be a claudestine proreeding, or to have the slightest taint of that sort; but in this case there are particular reasons for condemning the Commissioners who tellectual force, which could ill be spared from voted to renew the lease without previous notice or subsequent announcement. The Park Board is about to be reconstituted, and the present members should have refrained from taking any action which could properly be left to their successors; but if there is one function more than another which they were bound in decency not to exercise, it is that of making just such a grant as this. The lease which Stokes has enjoyed for years will not expire until after the Commissioners who renewed it have been retired from office, and their last exhibition of ing-house, in city clun and crossroads grocery, zeal for Tammany Hall is as discreditable as it is characteristic

That a spiteful desire to serve a Tammany favorite inspired this performance is not to be doubted. For who is Stokes, and what other possible claim has he? His record was unsavory before he enlarged it by a cowardly murder, and his whole course of life since he committed that odlous crime has been such as to deepen regret that he escaped his just deserts. Outside the notorious circle of those whom evil instinets or political affiliations have drawn around him he is known only to be loathed. But he has long rendered important and hazardous services to Tammany Hall, and among his cronies are Croker and Scannell. It is admitted that the Claremont lease has been very profitable to him, but it is as discreditable that he should contrive to have it renewed by an outgoing Board as it is natural that he should desire a renewal. For te has not managed the hotel to the credit and though it has been acted a few times on this advantage of the community. His violation of the Excise law at that resort of all classes has the stage, and as it will be set forth by his rain, sunshine and hall are ministers of Al- been constant and flagrant, and he doubtless players, it will undoubtedly rank among the

If there were no other objection to a secret renewal of his lease, the fact that it gave no chance for competition would discredit the action of the expiring Park Board. The circumstances of the award ought if possible to be made the basis of proceedings to annul it. At all events, the Commissioners about to be appointed by Mayor Strong should look into the matter promptly, and assert their authority so far as the law will permit.

THE BISHOPS PASTORAL STILL DISCUSSED The pastoral letter of the Protestant Episcopal Bishops continues to be the absorbing topic of discussion in the Episcopal Church; and the more it is discussed the more it becomes evident | that instead of settling old questions, it has raised many new ones. So fan as the Pastoral quotes from the Creed and the Prayer Book. loyal churchmen of all schools of thought unre servedly accept its statements, though they might not all agree as to the interpretation to be put on particular doctrines. But now that they have had time to think the matter over. they are beginning to ask what is the immediate occasion of the Pastoral? What Episcopal clergymen are denying the Incarnation, the gin birth of Christ, and the Inspiration of the Bible? If there are any such, as an acute writer in "The Church Standard" points out, there are canonical methods provided for trying and expelling them. In view of that fact, why are Broad Churchmen, against which the Pastoral appears to be directed, subjected to suspicion on mere rumor or hearsay? "It is said," conphysical regurgitations are important mental tinues "The Church Standard" correspondent, "that this Pastoral has cleared the air; I venture "to assert, on the contrary, that it will make the "air very dark with suspicion and resentment. "One party will be encouraged to continue that "policy of defamation, carried on sometime openly and sometimes secretly, which has been the shame of the Church during recent years; while another party will be justly incensed at being charged with holding 'novelties of opin-"ion," which it emphatically disclaims holding." It is, moreover, denied that a committee of bishops, however eminent, has any ecclesiastical right to put an authoritative interpretation on the Church's Creeds. What they say has the authority of its signers, and of whatever truth they promulgate, but nothing more.

As for the Broad Churchmen, they do not ob ject to the docainal statements of the Pastoral; on the contrary, they declare that they accept them. What they do object to is the hard and unspiritual literalism in which the Pastoral is cast. They deny that "fixedness of interpretation is of the essence of the Creeds." They say that the statement is not historically true. They deny also that the faith of the Church is a "de posit," in the sense that its outward form and inward meaning are hat I, fixed and changeless. Such a deposit as that, they maintain, would be dead, and the faith of the Church must be living. Every age has breathed into the words of the historic Creed its own conception and its own interpretation. Words are not a changeless deposit, but take their tone, color and meaning from each age in which they are used. For Master Workman of the Knights of Labor with that reason, only by a miracle could any dogma of the Church be handed down from age to age

His thinking toward the solution of the labor therefore, say the High Churchmen, to hold the

As the Broad Churchmen have almost no party organization, it is not likely that they will put constantly arising out of the development of forth any formal defence against the insinuations made concerning them. But they acutely feel the injustice that has been done them by certain extreme High Churchmen during the last two years. They have been held up to opprobrium in the Church press as infidels and traitors without any opportunity being given them in a lawful tribunal of proving their innocence. Then, when the bishops put forth a Pastoral barks. If money is fiat, bonds are fiat, All condemning certain alleged doctrinal lapses in the Church, they are designated by common rumor as the persons whom the bishops intended to hit.

> Until the oldest inhabitant is thawed out he won't be able to draw any comparisons between the present weather and that of former years. This is one of the compensations of the cold snap.

> With William L. Strong and the other Power of Removal Bill ready for business, it looks now as though reform would make some rapid progress in this latitude within the next three months. The field is wide, the bars are down and an anxious public is waiting for the procession to move.

The Administration is in trouble. On January

19, 1895, the attempt was made to scare off American citizens in Hawaii from helping the Government to maintain order in case of a rebellion by the announcement in the instructions to Admiral Beardslee: "An American citizen who, during a "revolution in a foreign country, participates in 'an attempt, by force of arms or violence, to 'maintain or overthrow the existing Government, cannot claim that the Government of the United 'States shall protect him against the conse-'quence of such act." If course, the emphasis was on "maintain." "Overthrow" was just thrown in afterward for appearances. The statement was understood as plainly as though it read: "No help for any who help Dole." The wished-for revolution turned out the wrong way and now frantic attempts are being made to save the American captives without reversing the ruling made to intimidate the other side. Witness Gresham's pitiful distinction between "actual participation" and "complicity." It does not read much like the efforts made to interpret the acts of the late Minister Stevens in keeping order into "actual participation" in the ex-Queen's overthrow. It makes a good deal of difference as to which side wing.

The recent Democratic majority in the Senat exists now merely as small and unsavory reminiscence. It has fallen through the slot into the spacious recesses of oblivion

It is an ill wind, etc. The severe storm on Thursday night had the effect of prolonging the session of the Assembly on the following day because the members realized that they would have great difficulty in getting out of Albany over the snow-blockaded railroads, and on the same account a Saturday sitting was seriously proposed. Evidently a succession of heavy storms would have an appreciable effect in shortening the legis-

Augustin Daly sets a notable example to other managers by his brilliant achievements in theatrical affairs. He has a marvellous company, which, under his masterly direction and training, is competent to present in the most effective and admirable way many of the most delightful dramas of Shakespeare, the best of the old come dies and the most attractive and interesting of modern plays. Mr. Daly's company has earned the enthusiastic approval of the most critical audiences alike in the Old World and in the New. His accomplished actors and actresses will be seen soon in a production of "Two Gentlemen of Verona." a comedy which is almost unknown to American playgoers of to-day, al side of the Atlantic. As Mr. Daly will put it on means to be as andaclous in the future as he most memorable and gratifying triumphs of

> Ex-Queen Lilluokalani believes in the stability of the Hawaiian Republic, even if Mr. Gresham doesn't.

The fact that the train-robbers who looted an express car in California the other day took only the gold coin aboard, leaving all the silver behind, will doubtless be pointed out by the silverplated statesmen as another goldbug discrimination against the white metal

It is gratifying to discover that the periodical, "Science," which suspended publication a few months ago, after a career of usefulness extending over ten years, has been revived. This revival is the result of negotiations between Mr. Hodges, the former editor and proprietor, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. When one considers the value of the contributions made to the various 'ologies by Yankee scholarship and research, and the num ber of workers in those fields on this side of the Atlantic, it is easy to appreciate the demand for an American weekly which shall report scientific progress and be a "medium of intercourse among those interested in the study of Nature." An Editorial Committee, including Simon Newcomb, E. C. Pickering, T. C. Mendenhall, W. M. Davis R. H. Thurston, Joseph Le Conte, O. C. Marsh, Daniel G. Brinton and as many more equally eminent savants must be regarded as representing the best scientific talent of this country. And one is justified in expecting much of an undertaking so capably directed.

It is the fashion for embezzlers to try to commit suicide. It would save a great deal of trouble if these people would kill themselves just before becoming embezzlers,

The bill introduced in the Legislature by Mr. Smith, of Monroe County, providing for the payment of a bounty on each English sparrow killed in the State is a measure of doubtful wis dom. Intended as a means for the extermination of the sparrows, it might yet easily be perverted into a scheme to make them more numerous by placing a premium upon their propagation by unscrupulous speculators.

The only dealer who does not seem to be reaping a harvest out of the alleged famine caused by the storm is the ice-cream man Among the most serious signs of impending

trouble in the east of Europe is the agitation now in progress in Macedonia, which is being carefully fostered by the Pan-Slavist element in Servia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Montenegro. Each of these Balkan States counts upon receiving an addition to its territory when the time arrives for the partition of those provinces which the Sultan still retains in Europe, and inasmuch as their respective Governments are interested in diverting public attention from domestic difficulties, political and financial, they naturally encourage rather than seek to prevent the intrigues of their people against the Porte in Macedonia. The large Christian population of the latter province are not suffering nearly so much as are the Ar menians. Yet they have sympathizing friends closer at hand, and they are aware that a revolutionary outbreak against Ottoman rule would have considerable prospect of success, since the Powers of Europe could scarcely do otherwise than lend their support, if not actively, at any without modification or change. The attempt, rate morally, to the cause of the Cross against

that of the Crescent, all the more as Porte has broken faith with Europe failing to institute the administrative reforms in promised at the Berlin Conference.

PERSONAL.

George Edward Curtis, who died a few days ago in Washington, was well known among scientific men in that city, having occupied positions in the Weather Bureau, the Geological Survey and the Smithsonian Institution. He was graduated from Yale in 1882, and soon afterward became professor of mathematics in Washburn College, Kansas He did useful work for the Smithsonian Institution in preparing its volume of meteorological tables. He contributed valuable articles to various mathematical and scientific journals. He was sent by the Government to report upon the "Dyrenforth rain-making experiments" in Texas. His report was adverse, and in a very clear article, published in the July, 1822, "Engineering Magazine," he showed the folly of further expenditure of noney in that way. Mr. Cartis was employed by the Century Company to frepare definitions of meteorological terms for the "Century Dictionary."

Many of the most influential persons in Germany have signified their intention of making valuable presents to Prince Bismarck on his coming eightieth birthday, on April 1. Almost every jeweller of prominence in Berlin is at work on some sou-

A correspondent writes to say that a recent dis patch from Tacoma, Wash., stating that the Rev. Mr. Jefferis, of that city, has become a prophet, does not refer to the Rev. Dr. William M. Jefferis, the Episcopal clergyman.

A statue is to be erected to Burns's "Highland Mary" on the rocks in front of Dunoon Castle, on the Firth of Clyde, where a site has been granted by the Duke of Argyll. Mary Campbell's birth-place is in the immediate vicinity, and the figure will face "the land of Burns," which lies on the opposite side of the estuary. It is intended to unveil opposite side of the estuary. It is intended to unveil the statue on July 21, 18%, the centenary of Burns's death, when there will be a national demonstration at Dunoon. The Prime Minister, the Marquis of Lorne, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Sir Fred-eric Leighton, Mr. Henry Irving and many other notables figure on the list of patrons.

The farm of Senator Warren, of Wyoming, is as large as the State of Rhode Island, and there are on it 2,000 horses, 15,000 cattle and 130,000 sheep. "The Worcester Gazette" says that the late Judge Hoar read carefully the newspaper reports of the dinner some months ago in Boston to the Hon. Edward L. Pierce. He read his brother's statement his condition and the Hon. Charles Francis Adams's speech, in which he said that the Judge had a pair of sleeve-buttons given to him by Governor Andrew, which he (Judge Hoar) had promised to leave to Mr. Adams. The Judge presently called one of his sons to him and said: "Well, young man I think that my friends hardly expect me to last a great while longer. I see George has given me up, and Charley Adams has already begun to administer my effects."

Next May the Roman Catholics of Boston will elebrate the Golden Jubilee, or the fiftieth anni-ersary, of the priesthood of Archbishop Williams.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"The Mail" and "The Empire," of Toronto, Ontario, have consolidated under the name of Mail and Empire."

The Fly in the Ointment.—Janitor's Wife (8t. Fashion Flats)—A number of the fine ladies in the upper flats called on me to-day, and stayed here chatting quite a while.

Janitor—You ought to feel proud.

Janitor's Wife—Y-e-s, but the trcuble is, I can't tell whether they came because they liked me, or because they wanted to get warm.—(New-York Weekly.

A few Sundays ago a clergyman in Ireland made the following announcement: "Next Sunday, in this church, the Rev. Mr. - will renounce the errors

A BLIZZARD VICTIM'S DREAM Dreary seems the task assigned me,
Dull the play;
I would fain leave both behind me,
Steal away.
Where no hopes nor cares could find me
Night or day.

of Rome for those of Protestantism.

Where the pirate's teak prow grapples
With pure sand.
Where Hesperidean apples
Hem the strand.
Where the silver sunlight dapples
Lake and land. In some charmed Saturnian island
I would be;
Watch from glens of billowy highland,
Creeks of sea;
Crush the perfume there awhile, and
Shake the tree.

Round the brows of naked Summer, Noon and night. See oft rest, the rarest comer, Winding bright Garlands that would well become her Blithe delight.

See dusk eyes and warm brown faces
And sleek limbs
Peer from shadowy, leafy spaces,
Whence there swims
Praise to God of unknown graces
In strange hymns.

Eat cool fruits of foreign flavor,
Drink from shells
Wine of mild, unharmful savor,
Wine that smells
Like a copes when June winds waver
All its bells.

Live as live full-feeding cattle; From the echolog roar and rattle

From the echolog roar and rattle

Of the years;

Then return to wholesome battle

With my peers.

—(Edmund Gosse in "In Russet and Silver."

ome day," says "The Chicago Tribune," "Du Maurier will attend a Trilby conversazione, par-ticipate shortly afterward in a Trilby tea and wind

p the day with a Trilby dinner, and then he will e sorry for what he has done." Difficult Question.—He—You girls seemed to have been discussing something very earnestly as I came

up.
She-Yes. We were discussing whether it were better to marry a poor young man who could able pug dogs or a rich old man who couldn't.—(Indiana) olis Journal.

Talk about the extent of the cold wave, it can't be compared with the Trilby wave. MIGHT AS WELL!

the weather; In the light or in the night, go singin' all together; When it's windy, fly your kites; when the summer's Roast you brown, don't rear aroun', but go to killin' skeeters!

Might's well sing a song of hope as growl about

Singin' on the way Makes winter sweet as May; An' you might as well be happy 'Till the jedgment day! Might's well whistle as you go as growl because

you're goin';
If you strike a thorn or so, maybe it's your sowin'!
Thorns wuz fer a purpose made—hard to live without 'em; If you look, you'll always find roses all about 'em!

Singin' on the way
Makes winter sweet as May;
An' you might as well be happy
"Till the jedgment day!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

The Rev. Dr. Edmund A. Wasson, who served in the city department of The Tribune some years ago, has begun the publication of a religious periodical called "The Great Falls (Mont.) Churchman." While t is primarily intended to be the organ of the Episcopal Church in Great Falls, of which Dr. Wassor is rector, it will aim to be a chronicle of all the Episcopal Church news in the northern part of Montana. It consists of eight pages, is newsy in make-up and presents a handsome typographical

In the file and document rooms at the Capitol, secreted under piles of useless Government publications and the accumulated dust of years, lie many precious papers and books whose existence is forgotten, or at least is unknown. Not long ago one of the file clerks of the House of Representatives found eight autograph letters of Washington in the midst of a pile of old records, which his superior officer thought he "might just as well get rid of." At another time he discovered in a pigeon-hole the original of the letter Martha Washington wrote in response to a resolution declaring it to be the sense of Congress that the Father of His Country should be buried in the crypt of the Capitol, in which she gives her objections to that plan-

THE TRIBUNE COAL FUND.

The following subscriptions to The Tribune Coal Fund for the relief of destitute families during this severe cold weather have already been received: J. Pierpont Morgan

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